

anterior to opening in transverse row, but no definite structures are visible except a large pair of sacs in anterior region of plate. (fig. 3.)

*Measurements*—Length: 11.5 mm.; cephalothorax: length 5.5, width 2.9, head 2.1 mm.; abdomen: length 6.5, width 4.4 mm.

Legs	I	II	III	IV
Coxa-Troch. ....	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Femur .....	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1
Tibia-Pat. ....	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.7
Metatarsus .....	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.9
Tarsus .....	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7

Type, female, Palouse, Washington, August 28, 1932 (M. H. Hatch), in collection of H. Exline.

The author wishes to acknowledge her indebtedness to Professor Trevor Kincaid under whose direction this work has been done, and to Dr. M. H. Hatch for collecting specimens and offering many helpful suggestions.

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A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF  
COLEOPTERA FROM CALIFORNIA  
(Scarabaeidæ)

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**Leptohoplia** Saylor, new genus

Entirely testaceous, eyes black. Elongate-oval, glabrous above, without scales, highly polished. Head unarmed, clypeus much thickened apically, sides parallel; eyes large (seemingly small from above). Antennæ 9-segmented, club one-fifth longer than the entire stem. Mentum obscured by its covering, a large conical brush composed of many long erect hairs. Thorax with complete margin, hind angles very broadly rounded, sides ciliate, arcuate, entire, surface moderately alutaceous. Elytra with prominent humeral umbones, striæ not evident. Abdomen with six visible segments. Front tibiæ bidentate externally; tarsi with first segment equal in length to two and three combined. Front claws with the inner one large, curved and cleft, the upper portion acute, the lower portion three times wider than the upper and truncate at apex; outer claws of front tarsi small acute slightly-curved, one-third as long as the inner claws. Tibiæ of middle leg slender; tarsi with one large claw divided into a small upper acute part and a lower part three times as wide and obliquely rounded at

apex, and a very small claw represented by an irregularly-shaped remnant one-sixth as long as the other. Tibiæ of hind legs slender at base and a little more than two times as long as wide at apex, with two large apical spurs; tarsi with one large entire claw and an extremely small rudiment of the other.

*Genotype: Leptohoplia testaceipennis* Saylor, new species.

A genus very difficult to place in the present classification. Probably nearest to *Hoplia*, but abundantly distinct as may be seen by the following summation of the main differences. I believe it represents a new tribe somewhat allied to *Hopliini*.

*Hoplia*

1. No hind tibial spurs.
2. Antennal club ovate, very small.
3. Surface usually densely scaly.
4. Body broad, depressed.
5. Middle and front tarsi with two well-developed claws, though one is longer.
6. Pygidium exposed from above.

*Leptohoplia*

1. Spurs well developed.
2. Antennal club very large.
3. Surface glabrous, no scales.
4. Body elongate-oval, convex.
5. These tarsi with one large claw and one small rudiment.
6. Pygidium hidden from above.

*Leptohoplia testaceipennis* Saylor, new species

Testaceous, glabrous, shining. Head convex, with a few scattered punctures near sides of front, vertex impunctate; eyes without a margin of hairs above; clypeal suture straight, not impressed; clypeus with sides parallel, apex greatly thickened, evenly rounded and reflexed slightly, disc sparsely punctured in basal half, a rather large polished piece separating the sides of the clypeal base from the corresponding parts of the front, half of this piece extending as a narrowed arm over part of the eye. Antennæ nine-segmented, club one-fifth longer than the entire stem. Thorax arcuately rounded at sides, hind angles very broadly rounded, entirely margined; disc finely irregularly very sparsely punctured. Elytra three times longer than the thorax, faintly rugose, very finely, not densely, punctured. Pygidium almost twice as wide as long, convex, finely moderately densely setigerously punctured. Abdomen polished, finely setigerously punctured, fifth segment longer than the sixth. Hind tibial spurs very long, slender and bluntly pointed, one three-fourths as long as the other. Length 5.5 mm.

Holotype and paratype in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, and one paratype in the author's collection. All three specimens are from the collection of Dr. E. C.

Van Dyke and were taken in Imperial County (probably Imperial Valley) by J. C. Bridwell in June and July of 1912.

This very distinct species can be confused with no others of our fauna, nor is it closely related to any of them.

#### *Aphodius essigi* Saylor, new species

Oblong-oval, strongly shining, glabrous, rufo-piceous to somewhat brownish. Head moderately densely somewhat coarsely punctured; Clypeal suture obsolete at middle; apex of clypeus slightly emarginate, angles broadly rounded, genæ obtuse and moderately prominent beyond the eye. Sides of thorax somewhat arcuate, entire, front angles blunt and very obtuse, hind angles subangulate but obtuse, only slightly indicated, basal margin faintly sinuate each side of middle, base with strong entire margin; disc very densely punctured, with coarse and moderately coarse punctures intermixed and in about the same proportion. Elytral humeri rounded, striæ moderately coarsely not densely punctured, intervals subconvex, moderately densely finely punctured. Hind femora polished, very sparsely finely punctured, with a few scattered hairs. Mesosternum not carinate. Posterior tibiæ with unequal bristles at apex. Metasternum highly polished at middle, very finely sparsely punctured. Front tibiæ slightly crenate above the basal external tooth. Inner spur of front tibiæ acute, slightly curved. First segment of hind tarsi subequal to the next three combined. Length 4.3 mm.

The unique type is from Sonoma County, California, taken in December. This species runs to *A. consentaneus* in Horn's key, but is easily separated from it by the color, type of thoracic puncturation, distribution, etc.

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#### PERSONALS

Our California entomologists have continued their accustomed activities the past season. Dr. E. C. Van Dyke made a profitable collecting trip to New Mexico by way of the Grand Canyon, returning through southern Colorado and Nevada, bringing home a large and valuable series of insects to be added to the collections of the Academy of Sciences. Dr. F. E. Blaisdell worked about Fallen Leaf Lake with excellent results and your editor had a most enjoyable trip with Dr. and Mrs. Cockerell to Grants Pass by way of the Pacific Highway, returning by the Redwood Highway, with the collection of our native bee fauna as an objective. —E. P. Van Duzee.